WASHINGTON.

Appropriation for Removal of Obstructions at Hell Gate.

An Indian Girl's Statement of Her People's Treatment by Government Officials-Weekly Currency Statement.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1870.

An Appropriation for Hell Gate.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Commerce, having the River and Harbor Appropriation bill under consideration, agreed to-day to ap-propriate \$250,000 to continue the removal of the

The Howard Investigation. Very little progress was made with the Howard investigation to-day owing to the absence of several members of the committee. Rumsey, one of the Howard University contractors, was subjected to a rigid cross-examination by the counsel for the defence, but nothing new was elicited. H. R. Searle, the architect of the building, testified that the original owners in the Patent Building Block Company were General C. O. Howard, Charles H. Howard, his brother; C. H. Waittlesey, J. W. Alvord, D. L. Eaton and George W. Balloch, all of whom were officers of the Freedmen's Bureau. The committee adjourned over until Tuesday at the request of General Howard's lawyer, who stated that he had to visit New York on professional business.

Cultivation of Art.

The Library Committee is at present considering the propriety of establishing a new system of decorating and painting for the public buildings. There is a project on foot, it appears, to create the office of Conservator, or Curator of Arts, in this country, and to give the appointment to some first class artist, valuable to the country in encouraging the highest order of art. Mr. Miner H. Kellogg was before the mittee a few days ago and gave his views, which were received with great favor. Should the project be adopted it is not at all improbable that Mr. Kellogg will be appointed himself. Weekly Currency Statement.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day amounts to \$485,500. The shipments were:- To the Assistant Treasurer and United States depositories, \$1,903,332. Mutilated bank notes burned during the week, \$239,170; total amount burned, \$22,238,981; bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week, \$257,450; total amount issued therefor, \$22,031,630; balance due for mutilated notes, \$207,351; bank circulation outstanding at this date, \$299.567,788; fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, \$437,100. Treasurer Spinner holds in trust for national

banks as security for circulation \$342,246,350, and for public deposits, \$16,950,500; coin balance in the Treasury to-day, \$111,365,000, including in coin certificates, \$37,036,000; currency balance, \$10,922,060; internal revenue receipts to-day, \$292,394; total for the month, \$7,406,601; total for the year, \$131,296,812.

Di-tilleries Destroyed in Tennessee. Supervisor Emery, of Tennessee, reports that since the 30th of June, 1869, the following number of stills mash tubs, &c., have been destroyed by revenue officers in their attempts to suppress illicit distillation:-Seventy-two stills and six hundred and eighty-seven mash and fermenting tubs, and about 150 gallons of An Indian Girl's Testimony of Her People's

Treatment on a Reservation. Treatment on a Reservation.

Dear Mr. Brunot—Commissioner Parker received the following letter from an Indian girl in Nevada to-day. I give the letter precisely as it was written by its author, in a clear and beautiful hand. VINCENT COLYER, Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

Camp McDermor, Nevada, April 4, 1870.

Size—I learn from the commanding officer at this post that you desire full information in regard to the Indians around this place, with a view, if possible, of bettering their condition by seeding them on the Truckee River reservation. All the ladians from here to Carson City belong to the Palutes tribe. My father, whose name is Winnemnica, is the head chief of the whole tribe, but he is now getting too old and has not energy enough to command nor to impress on their minds the necessity of their being sent on the reservation; in fact I think he is entirely opposed to it. He, myself and the most of the Himboldt and Queen's river Indians were on the Truckee reservation at one time, but if we had stayed there it would have been only to starve. I think that it they had received what they were entitled to from the agents, that they would never have left there. So far as their knowledge of agriculture extends they are quite ignorant, as they have never had an opportunity of learning; but think if proper palms were taken that they would willingly make the effort to maintain themsenves by their own intor, providing that they could be made to believe that the products were to be their own and for their own use and comfort. It is needless for me to enter into details has to how we were treated on the reservation while there. It is enough to say that we were comined to the river. If this is the kind of civilization awaiting us on one, as it is more preferable to live in the mountains and drag out an existence in our native manner.

So far as living is concerned the Indians at all the military posts get enough to eat and considerable cast off clothing, but how long is this to continue? Winter is the object of the government to regard to Indians? It is enough that we are

Incendiary Fire. The glass manufactory on Twenty-fifth and E

streets, owned by John Purdy, was entirely destroved by fire to-night. Loss about \$40,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The National Academy of Science.

The National Academy of Science, after a session of five days, has adjourned to meet in this city on the third day of October next. A number of scientific papers were read, one by Professor War ren on the new breeds of hardy silk worms that feed on the allanthus or oak, and the importance of their introduction into the United States as a measure of luture industry.

NAVAC. INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the Sloop-of-War Iroquois at Hampton Roads from a Three Years Cruise in the Asiatic Waters.
The United States sloop-of-war Iroquois arrived

at Hampton Roads on Friday, 137 days from Hong Kong-all well. The Iroquois is a sloop of the third class, 1,016 tons old measurement, with two engines of 813 horse power. Her armament consists of one 100-pounder and one 60-pounder Parrott rifle guns four nine-inch Dahlgrens and one 12-pound howitzer. She left Sandy Hook February 3, 1867, to join the Asiatic Squadron, visiting, during her cruise, the most important islands in the Indian and China seas and many of the ports of China and Japan, performing important service in those waters. At Osaca, Japan, the American, Prussian, Italian and Dutch Ministers, several consuls, secretaries and cierks of the different foreign legations, the 1ycoon and several officers of high rank, songht refuge about the froquois from the rebels, who had possession of the city. At Hong Kong, in November last, while fiting a salute in honor of his Royal Highness Prince Africa, a premature explosion of a nine-inch gun blew overboard, torough the port, five seamen, who were immediately picked up, and each found to have lost an arm. Upon learning of this disaster the Prince sent one of his officers to Inquire after the condition of the men, and presented each with a purse containing twenty-five pounds. On the 25th of November the Iroquois steamed out of Hong Kong harbor, homeward bound, and arrived at the Cape of Good Hope February 3, niter a pleasant passage. During her cruise the Iroquois lost five men from disease and salied 48,316 miles.

The following is a list of the officers of the Iroquois:—
Commander—R. L. Law, commanding. four nine-inch Danigrens and one 12-pound

quois:—

Commander—R. L. Law, commanding.

Lieutenant Commander—Nicoll Ludiow

Lieutenant Long Met

H. Emory.
Ensigns-John F. Meigs, F. M. Wise and H. G. O.

Colby.

Midshipmen—Duncan Kennedy, Huntinton Smith,

Midshipmen—Duncan Kennedy, Huntinton Smith,

Midsaipmen—Duncal Relings of O. Sharrer and George W. Tyler.
Surgeon—Thomas W. Leach.
Paymaster—A. D. Bache.
Engineers—First Assistant, in charge, H. B. Mones; Second Assistant, Wm. W. Heaton; Acting Second Assistant, John T. Smith; Acting Third Assistant, Thomas Clark.
Boalsvain—Herman Peters.
Sailmaker—J. E. Crowell.
Captain's Cierk—T. M. Spencer.
The complement of the Iroquois comprises thirty-seven petry officers, forty-six ordinary seamen and landsmen, twelve naval apprentices, friteen coalheavers and fifteen marines. She brings fity-six supernumeraries from the ships Delaware, Maumee and Unadilla, whose terms of service having expired, they were sent home to be discharged rom the service.

THE NEW POLICE REGIME.

Installation of Superintendent Jourdan-Ken nedy Happy-Jourdan Ditto-Declaration of Policy-No Quarter to Thieves-"Eternal Vigilance" - Politics Ignored-Honors to One of Jourdan's Pupils.

The 16th day of April will long be remembered by the police force of the city of New York as the epoch from which commences what promises to be radical reform in the administration of the police system. Superintendent Kennsdy yesterday laid down the crown and sceptre, with which he has ruled the metropolis for nearly ten years, and they were modestly lifted by John Jourdan, his successor.

THE EXCITEMENT ABOUT THE BUILDING.

THE EXCITEMENT ABOUT THE BUILDING It was announced that the ceremony of transfer would take place at noon. At an early hour in the norning a large number of captains, sergeants and citizens crowded the rooms in expectation of the event. Mr. Kennedy, who, with all his eccentricinorning in packing up and receiving the congratulations of friends upon his relief from the responsiole cares of the office he has so long filled. He had a pleasant smile and word for every good humor. About half-past eleven Superintend-ent Jourdan appeared in the building and at once proceeded to Mr. Kennedy's room, where he was closeted for some minutes. As he emerged several prominent citizens expressed their congratulations and welcomed him to the building. He proceeded to Commissioner Brennan's room and was in con-

Later in the day-at noon precisely-Mr. Jourdan roceeded to Mr. Kennedy's office, followed by Mr. Bosworth, president of the Board. The outer room was instantly thronged by officers and citizens, who ollowed the three officials to President Bosworth's room on the second floor.

THE CEREMONIES OF INDUCTION. Commissioners Brennan and Smith not being in

Judge Bosworth remarked to James Hawley, Jr., with a smile, "Inform Messis. Smith and Brennan that the bride and bridegroom await them." Those officials came in, when Superlatendent Kennedy straightened himself up to his full height and re-

Marked:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE POLICE COMMISSION—I suppose it has become my especial duty to present to you a gentleman not have long, nown and whom you have chosen Supering the large long, it was a supering to the supering department of the supering department of the supering long as I have been in the supering the supering long as I have been in the supering the supering department and officer and a gentleman has always been sufficiently supering long and proval. As an other under me I have always found him prompt and reliable, and I hope that in the discharge of the operous duties you have called him to perform he will be noted for the same promptimes and success that have attended his previous career on the force.

Supering of the operous duties you have easied him to perform he will be noted for the same promptimes and success that have attended his previous career on the force. Superintendent Jourdan responded:-

Gentlemen, I wish to return my thanks to the Superintendent for his aladness. In all our intercourse the most friendly feeling has always existed between us.

zen's dress, stepped up to President Bosworth's desk, when the venerable President, in the presence of many spectators, administered the oath of office. That ceremony over Superintendent Kennedy stepped forward and presenting his shield to Superntendent Jourdan said:—
Allow me to present you with the cadge of office.

Mr. Fresident—We desire to make another of our officers-acting Captain Kennedy, of the Sixth precinct—happy, Send for a cierk that we may make him full captain. The cierk's room was searched, but Hawley and Hasbroeck were not to be found, and the ceremonies ended, the Commissioner remarking that one of their first acts will be to make Acting Captain Thomas J. Kennedy full captain of the Sixth precinct. A COMPLIMENT TO MR. KENNEDY.

Not the least interesting incident of the day was the presentation to Mr. Kennedy, by Mr. Willie White, of a letter signed by seventeen reporters, taking their farewell of Mr. Kennedy, and wishing him godspeed. The ex-Superintendent was visibly astonished and affected on reading the letter to find that it was signed by every reporter attached to the building, and as a tear started unbidden at the reference to the heroism of the "old culet" in the riots, he stated that at a future time he would state wiedge the recelpt of the document in an official manner.

SUPERINTENDENT JOURDAN'S POLICY.

After all the excitement attending the transfer of office had passed away Superintendent Jourdan promulgated the following address to the police force:-OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MUNICIPAL POLICE, 200 MELBERRY SPEERT, NEW YORK, APHILE, 1870.

TO THE POLICE FORCE OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF T

TO THE POLICE FORCE OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:—
In assuming this day command of the Municipal Police Force, as us chief executive officer, I naturally feel an embarrassment when considering that my predecessor had ten years' experience as your superintendent. You can relieve this by your generous co-operation. Having been during seventeen years your comrade and friend, and having been successfully to be familiar with all your wants and with every detail of police duty. I will simply endeavor to deserve your confidence and aid you in retaining that of the public. Bet us all remember we are public servants, enpublic. Let us all remember we are public servants, endowed by law at times with summary and disagreeable powers which we should use firmly but convicteously. Let us never forget our grave responsibilities as guardians of public register of the grave forget on a grave responsibilities as guardians of public register of the grave forget on the grave forget on the grave really indeeduate to the police wants of the great metropolis, yet we can supply that detelency by vigilance and conscientions interest in our respective trusts. Our eminisal force wantereds, tetinately bunded together, teary, censing, and at time took. Into our instropolis dock the deprawed from all times to the world, as well as the Union. In dealing with such a large criminal class, and in guarding ettizens or strangers, let no even the time of policies in figures; but depend upon Buellitt to our several oaths of office. The exercise of policies of the world, as well as the Union. In dealing with such a large criminal class, and in guarding ettizens or strangers, let no even the law duty is often subjected upon Buellit to our several oaths of office. The exercise of policies of the world, as well as the union to the subject of or grave missubdurstanding, but we can diminish misunderstanding, but we can diminish misunderstanding and either our primary responsibilities of detection or arrest are discharged, ict as more criticies preformace of appropriate representations of the subject of adjustice.

Later in the day a special smeeting of the Board was held for the consideration of the subject of adjusting the proportions of the Police Life insurance Fund. The result will be found in another column. No action was taken looking to the promotion of Mr. Jourdan's successor in the Sixth precinct, but it secretain to follow within a few days. The delay was caused by the fact that it is the patention of the Board very soon to make several radical changes in the command of precincts. It is said that tour or five captains will be removed entirely and eigh

THE SHRIEVALTY.

Mass Meeting in the Thirteenth Ward-Jus-

itice Shandley Nominated for Sheriff.

A mass meeting of the citizens of the Thirteenth ward was held last night at the corner of Delancey ward was held last hight at the corner of Delancey and Clinton streets. The meeting was under the auspices of the Thiricenth Ward E. J. Shandley Association, and was organized by the election of P. McLaughin as President and John U. Andrews as Secretary. The neighborhood was brillandy lituminated by Chinese lanterns and bondires, and was enlivened by Ereworks and music by a good band. Mr. John U. Andrews read a series of resolutions, the most important among which were the following:—

Resolved, Tradas a fitting irribute to a worthy clitter an

Resolved. That as a fitting tribute to a worthy citizen, an upright official and an honest man, we do hereby nominate as a proper candidate for Sheriff of the city and county of New York, at the next election, Mr Edward J. Shandley, of the Seventh ward, and commend him to the intelligent voters of this city as a gentleman every way worthy of their suffrages and one fully qualified in every respect for the position, and hereby piedge ourselves to give him our hearty and on-divided support.

Resolved, That as nothing can be done in politics without organiza ion we earnestly call upon the friends of Mr. Edward J. Shandley in every ward of the city to organize themselves properly, so that we can present an undivided front at the poils.

Speeches, were mode, by

the pole.

Speeches were made by Messrs. W. H. Burns, O'Connor, Patrick McLaughlin, John Foster, J. Keyes, E. J. Snandley and Timothy J. Campbeil and others. Justice Edward J. Shandley was unanimously nominated as the choice of the voters of the Thirteenth ward for the office of Sheriff, and the meeting broke up in the greatest entqualasm

Forgery of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Bonds.
Two thieves named Charles Riggs and Frank

Jones were apprehended on Friday by detective Charles Heidelberg, assisted by United States detective Beatty, at McKay's drinking saloon, corner of Sixteenth afreet and Eighth avenue, on a charge of forgery. There have been in circulation some time forged Atlantic and Great Western \$1,000 bonds, but it was supposed that mone were now in circulation. A few days ago detective Beatty was informed by Charles Riggs, one of the defendants, who was not aware who Beatty was, that he could sell him some stolen bonds, and proposed an appointment at the above saloon, where he would sell him two \$1,000 bonds for \$1,200, \$700 of which were to be given to Riggs and \$600 to Frank Jones. Beatty made the appointment, and when the bonds were produced at the saloon Herdelberg made his appearance, and took the bonds and the two men into custody. The bonds were found to have the forged signatures of Jay Gould and H. N. Oils, two directors of the road. Both men were taken before Justice Dowling yesterday morning at the Tombs Police Court. In the aiternoon Mr. Jay Gould appeared to give evidence, but after consultation with the Judge the examination was adjourned to a future day. Both prisoners were held. Charles Heidelberg, assisted by United States detec-

THE FASHIONS

MODERN STYLE ON THE ROMAN PINCIO.

Youth, Beauty and Fashion in Elegant Congregation-The Famous "Hill" and the People Who Resort to the Grounds-"Young Bloods" of To-Day and the Memory of Belisarius-A Fairy Centre and Good Sized Fairies - Plumed Hats, Lace Veils, Fans, Farasols and the Flashing of Equipages.

"Every road leads to Rome" says the proverb, and this being admitted I will add, "every street in Rome leads to the Pincio." In truth, were it not for the gardens on this emmence Rome would not be a place for fashionable people to go to, as where eise would they show themselves? Without the Pinclo who ever in the Eternai City would to keep open carriages and so many livery servants, with gailoon on all their seams? A good solid coach and pair for the Campagne, or for a drive down the uneven, antique "Ways," would be all the requisites. Coach builders, therefore, and gentlemen who keep stables for other people, as well as gentlemen who keep stables for taemselves, should be much obliged to fashion for the daily rendezvous up on the Pincian hill. A little topography might not be unwelcome to parties who "wouldn't go near the Papal States for the

Monte Pincio occupies all the level space between the Muro Torte and gardens of Villa Media. It is approached by a fine drive rising from the Piazza de Popoli, and commands the best prospects of Rome, with the Vatican and Janiculum hills in the background. The grounds of the Villa Borghese skirt the terraces, and wherever the eye turns it rests on vistas of green, on alleys of box, evergreen oaks, cypresses and statues, antique marbles, sculptures, &c. From the slopes that rise and descend glimpses are caught of the surrounding country for many miles wide. Then, as to history, the place is full of associations. They would spoil a good deal of the pleasure experienced there, I dare say, if all sightseers were historians; but fortunately they are not, and many of our fellow creatures are sent by physicians to Rome on purpose to relax their minds and forget things. This accounts for the bland physiognomies met on the Pincio. People stroll or canter about for enjoyment, not to be bothered with dates. No one cares, either, nowadays for the antiquated records of past heroes. What if Belisarius did view the degradation of the Romans on the Pincian Way? What if his trembling hand was extended at the Gate del Popolo, close by, and the gate through which he had led them on to What if he did there beg, when blind, and with heartrending accents implored, "Date

obolum, Belisario ?" If young crevedom does think of Belisarius at all, as it walks along the Pincio, it is to soilloquize that Bellsarius should have blown his brains out or have tried his last chance at the game which in those times corresponded to our modern rouge et noti.

As to tombs and things lying about, have not people in high life quite enough mourning in their own namilies without caring for the dead of past ages? one of their most remarkable unworthies, was a very bad man; and rather a good thing, too, that his ashes were buried where no one could get at and desecrate them under the Flaminian Way. Consequently the least said about historical bygones close by the better. I enter into the heart of my subject forthwith, which also happens to be the central point of the Pincio and—a palm tree. It is a fairy centre of attraction. Round this exotic play the militia, and here ladies are drawn up to isten to unlimited cantable affectable. Here hath cavaliers; nere canter by the bionde and the brune; nere neigh the horses of primates tossing yellow and white rosettes on their ears—the horses' ears of course. But to the tree. If it could sigh, when a passing breeze does not make it, what a hurricane would proceed irom this inique palm! Unlike the obelisk rooted up from the same Egyptian soil, it never did strike deep in the Pincian clods. Orthodoxy in the atmosphere has, perhaps, injured this heatmentsh sollitaire; for here do the ciercy of Rome read their daily exercises from morning till noon, resting between verses and chapters to carry on polemics with some one or other of one of their most remarkable unworthies, was a morning till noon, resting between verses and chap-ters to carry on polemics with some one or other of the congregations they may come across in these rounds. The tree would tear away unless kept in rounds. The tree would tear away unless kept m position by a beit of bandages tied round its trunk and pegged down in the ground. Thus secured, the captive is a vegetable martyr to look at.

The narels cultivated behind the statues of eminent men are no less remarkable curiosities. Dante and Petrarch are in a niche of natural vordure, and the glossy evergreen leaves bristle out in spear-like emination to touch the cold marole brows of the poets. The drive, the flower beds and clusters of plantations are disposed with exquisite art. Here tapers the spikey aloe; there quiver feathery shrubs; farther on blossom variegated busines, and yonder luxuriantly grow ettron and orange trees. On the

plantations are disposed with exquisite art. Here tapers the spikey aloe; there quiver feathery shrubs; farther on biossom variegated busies, and yonder luxuriantly grow citron and orange trees. On the top of gentle mounds gland parasol fit rices, so like dark isites between earth and heaven when seen from below, and so like gigantic musicrooms when seen from below, and so like gigantic musicrooms when seen viewed from an eminence. On turning from the contemplation of pature within the Pinclo to the consideration of externals, there are the tryitangled arches placed about the Borgnese grounds; the urns, fountains, columns and satyrs ever peeping through the green. Here large cedars spread on emeraid inwins; there carriage roads wind through silent glades, and down them course the meditative or lovers of solitide, mingled with the few who oftener turn their backs upon the Pincio in a fit of spleen than in a poetic reverie. Such as these could, if they liked, enjoy the gardens in peace without many witnesses and between the hours of tweive and two. Morning stroiters who read the Psams while going up and down just as Socrates went on walking and reading when he had swallowed his polson) are sure to be taking a siesta at noon. A few French zouaves and Papal livres, a few Englishmen accompanied by opera giasses and Murray's, a group of artists here and there, a stolcal koman youth absorbed in the past, a few Englishmen accompanied by opera giasses and Murray's, a group of artists here and there, a stolcal koman youth absorbed in the past, a few Englishmen accompanied by opera giasses and Murray's, a group of artists here and there, a stolcal koman youth absorbed in the past, a few Englishmen accompanied by opera giasses and Murray's, a group of artists here and there, a stolcal koman youth absorbed in the past, a few Englishmen accompanied by opera giasses and Murray's, a group of artists here and there, a stolcal koman youth absorbed in the past, a few Englishmen accompanied to be seen before three than Angio-Saxon

They are the upper ciergy only in public life; no one knows exactly where the nobleman ends nor where the other vocation begins; for monsignori have a tact on the Pincio which renders the distinction arduous. As soon as one of the Cardinais approaches, and in such flaming red that people with weak eyes should snade them it the sun shines, a swarm of monsignori cluster round him in business-like zeal. When he has disappeared and one of the matrons of Rome-satirically called "Mother of the Church"—draws up in all the prestige of infallibility-made woman, instantly, they buzz up to her door, and, though apparently talking of nothing but the weather, are actually holding council, acquainting her of some clerical imbrogilo. When she has heard all about the infamy of one and treachery of another, and has ordered her coachman to drive on with a promise made unto her court to get one or two who are most inconvenient out of office, the monsignori have to find out a great deal. They part, and a few fall in with some newcomers; others, after having their hands kissed by beggars and old women, not descendants, I should say, of the Saoine belies, proceed to their carriages in waiting and pay their calls. Meanwhile whole strings of vehicles have toiled up; such prefty toilets from the best Paris makers and in such variety, from the Roman lace veit over faultiess features to the Paris plumed hat a la Duane de Politers! The fan and the parasol, the eyeglass and the whip are signailers, for they telegraph messages as the carriages or riders fash by, and these signs are understood by an impassioned thrill.

Among the foot passengers are three-cornered hats that cast as much rain off as a submarine tunner. There are clerical hats, too, which are not three-cornered, but like roofs, with one side pealed up behind.

The Pincian hill is also a great place for legs. They are here seen in great variety, but, unfortunately, under more robes than skirts, and, I may say, disavvantageously, however well a high-neeled shoe hour has tolled t

ayain.

Foreign bishops are those who remain longest up in the gardens. They are not particularly triendly to each other, and to the observer their nationalities are easily detected.

As a rule the deportment of the German bishop is elephantine. He is a thick-set man and a robust polemist. Particular signs—Lutaeran, thick-soled boots and metaphysical tonsure, but earnest and convinced.

The Spanish bishop is either of a very rubicund or sallow complexion. His private opinions are som bre, which is bad for the liver. His gait and presence are more buky than dignified, and he gets over mass laster than any at the Vatican. Particular signs—Tobacco-stained finger nails; but monarchical.

The American bishop much prefers a walk without any purple than with it. As he strides along he shows Pennsylvanian, not Roman legs. Particular sign—an irreconcilable hat; but honest, strong on

sign—an irreconcilable hat; but honest, reform.

The English bishop is always one of the Lords, not the Commons. He is, perhaps, very humble internally, but externally looks as if ever listening to the bells of Westminster ringing exclusively for him. Particular signs—a very straight, stiff black coat, and 'his grace'' all over; but loyal and sincere.

The French bishop can't for the life of him nelp it, but as he passes by he feels he is the 'emightened'' clergy. Particular signs—beatitude and pacification, a soutane with buttons all the way down, just like mallow seeds or camomic; but dignified and persuasive.

like mailow seeds or camomite; but dignified and persuasive.

The Italian bishop slips round the Pincto like an eel. It takes a good many of the small try to make one disn, and when served up as a prelate is neither quite ish nor fiesh—he may be a voiatile. Particular signs—sharp, moving eyes, smooth mien and a good many tassels; but a keen diplomatist.

The Oriental bishop always seems to be walking in neads of sand and anticipating some torture. He shalf a patriarch and sail an apostle; could not be either without an unctuous, flowing beard; thinks Siberia can't be much more chilly than Rome. Particular signs—Sunf and cotton flag handkerchiefs, all colors and all squares; but fervent and guideless. The other episcopal dignitaries do not go out much in winter; they are Asiatics or Africans, and catch the ague every time they look at the bandaged paim tree.

tree.
I have not described those who have no distinct I have not described those who have no distinct characteristics, but may as well note that the whole scene is reintered lively by burning crimson, modest violet, immaculate white, sanguine green and glorious yellow. A sprinkling of rich scarfs, a futter of ribbons, the glitter of metal and clashing of swords are pleasant accessories, Often, too, the distant trumpet call awakens slient echoes as the tramp of horses' hoofs causes a rush to see the cavairy return from exercise to the fort below. And lastly, when pedestrians and the daugnters of fashion have left the Pincio, there is an all-pervading breeze on the hill which lingers thus nowhere else. It is impregnated with the essence of the fir, the scent of box borders and other undefined earthy emanations. Here the cypress opens and solemnly closes, and the willows bow to the formal yows.

One feels there is in the darkness a world still moving, though silent; a world that, like our own, aspires, moans and sighs—the shadows perhaps of the past.

A SUNDAY IN NEW YORK.

[From the London Saturday Review, March 26.] We are informed by the New York HERALD that "the new editor of the Oberlin (Ohio) News nas issued a salutatory, brief but to the point. He says, 'We come here to make money and a readable pa-per.'" The "salutatory" of journals which hope to succeed and of journals which do succeed, and the valedictory of journals which fail, might, we conceive, as in Oberlin so in London, be reduced to the terse formulary of our Ohio contemporary. But if we come to reduce the statement to logical form the sition does not admit of simple conversion. All that is readable makes money, but we are hardly prepared to admit that all that makes money is readable. We have no doubt, for example, that Mr Charles Dickens' later novels, and his readings, now brought positively for the last time to a figul farewell, make money, but we should be sorry to pronounce the stories readable or the elocution tolerable. The New YORK HERALD itself by all accounts makes money, but its gant writers, must depend upon public taste. Among many specialities of this remarkable paperand it seems to be an invention of its own—is giving on Monday twelve columns the various sermons preached and of reports of services held at the different churches and meeting houses, tabernacies, conventicies, theatres, and music halls in New York and Brooklyn. The reporters and penny-a-inters—we beg pardon, the journalists—engaged on the New York Herald, like their British brothren, must turn their hands to everything, and we seem to detect the same fine Italian hand in the reports of New York religion and

Italian hand in the reports of New York religion and Washington pleasures. A "Jam at the White House" and "The Gossips of Grace Caurch and the Beauties of Fasaionable Worship and Lovely Ladies as Aids to Devotion" have the same unmistakable flavor of Jenkins, just as we find a British chiffonnier of literature adapting the same style of wordpainting to the details of a buriesque and to the Ecumenical Council. We note the fact because in the impending Americanizing of all our institutions threatened or promised by Mr. Bright we shall probably some day find in our Monday's newspapers copious and personal reports of the sermons and dresses exhibited at the London churches on Sunday morning. We have already advanced a step towards this desirable consummation. Already the Saturday papers, or some of them, give us a prelibation of the banquet about to be spread next.

HERALD IS more logical than the Path Matt Gazette and the Gtobe.

The difficulty, and by a little practice it may be got over, is in getting pency-a-liners to go to church—or rather, when they have got to church, in getting "journalists" who are sufficiently acute not to display their entire ignorance of a novel subject. Just as the typical flunkeyof the jest-book hoped that it would be considered in his wages if he was to berequired to attend family prayers, so we trust that the pennya-line has been raised to twopence in the case of the gentlemen ofthe press who are required by the New York Herald to go to church on Sunday and afterwards write out their experiences of this unusual exercise. At present we should say, judging from the reporters have not yet quite settled to their work. exercise. At present we should say, judging from the reports in the New York Herald of Feb. 28, that the reporters have notyet quite settled to their work. Theological and ecclesiological technology hardly comes, like reading and writing, by nature; and we remember some cases in this field of disquisition among ourselves where "able-editors" and accurate sub-editors have committed their journals to queer blunders in unfamiliar matters. Years ago the Times inserted a report, communicated by some expert, of some choice ecclesiastical celebration in which the writer described the altar of a new church, or codege, as elevated in a "footpace," the recognized phrase for a step. This was printed in the Times as a "footpan," The New York Herald has not, perhaps committed so good a joke as this, but its Religious Summary shows here and there the incubrations of tyros in church-going. It used to be said of a deceased bishop, who had acquired a knack of looking very unctuous and religious in church, that he always joined in the Lord's Prayer as though it were a decided novelty which he had met with for the first time. The journalist who does Grace Church for the Herald may be pardoned for his gushing and enthusiastic language, seeing that "the strikingly impressive effect" of what he saw and heard was decidedly the same sort of impression which is made upon as by our first pantomime. The poteries is drawn by a novice in religious, but an expert in theatrical, effects:—

theatrical, effects:—

The sortened holy light streaming through the multi-colored panes and devices in glass, the wavy pearls of music, the deep and stately tones of the earnest preacher's voice, the dericate tracery in the Gothic root, resting on high-seaching moulded piliars, the massive dark-stained and richly-furnished peak, the eigence of folder and beauty of feature among the many fair worshippers, the air of real and calm and quiet contemplation, had altogether a strikingly impressive effect.

That is to say, the combination of the beauty of holi-ness and the holiness of beauty had such an effect upon the susceptible reporter that we are not alto gether surprised at his conclusion:—

Sitting on a softly enthined seat near the centre aisle, mislway between the connect and the entrance, listening to the music, the ripple of responses from the congregation, and the full sonorous swell of the reader's voice, it was dimenuit to feed otherwise than an impulse of sympathy with this order of Christian worship.

Grace church, we need hardly say, is a very orthoox Episcopalian church, but not an extreme one.

Grace church, we need nardly say, is a very orthodox Episcopalian church, but not an extreme one. And yet, if we may trust the reporter, some things are done there which would make even Mr. Purchas stare and gasp. We are informed that "after the splendid voice of the Rev. Mr. Egbert had ceased to intone the lessons of the day, the tail form of the Rev. Dr. Potter rose in the pulpit." If in the use of New York the sermon follows the second lesson, and nothing follows the sermon—for such we are explicitly told was the case on this occasion—the New York Episcopalians can hardly complain of the length of their sunday devotions.

We feet curious to know how the more advanced school manages matters across the Atlantic; but we regiet to say that the reporter on "St. Alban's Rithalistic Church." evidently knowing nothing about the matter, skulks from his duty in language saile, but provokingly vague. We are only informed that

that

The services are of the orthodox ritualistic order. The offi-ciating dergymen are attired in ecclesiastical vestments and are surrounded in their exercises by a throng of white-robed choristers. While the celebrant solumity recites the pre-The services are of the original or ritualistic order. The on-clating dergymen are attired in eccleanatical vestments and are surrounded in their exercises by a throng of white-robed choristers. White the celebrant solemnly recites the pre-scrited passages the members of the congregation alternately bow and cross themselves in the responses, white additional tapers are lighted as the worship progresses.

The impression made upon the gentlemen of the press by the Episcopalian churches seems to have

been that of an assembly of lotos eaters, a calm and areamy Castle of Indolence and a revival, if anything, of the Dutch governors of New York. The Secturians are certainly more lively. At Plymouth church, so the summary informs us.

Mr. Beecher preached on the "hourly preparation to meet God in the other life," and some of his hearers must have thought they had been rather delayed in this work by those gentlemen who stood at the door of the tabernacie crying out, "Only perholders allowed to enter at present," Silently, and with Christian resignation, we trust these unhappy mortals with Christian resignation, we trust these unhappy mortals who had been unable to bid for a pew slood by white the elect, some of whom, we fear, imagined that they had paid a letter for the first consideration of the Lord, entered in allies and eatins. * * Those aristons supplicators for divine grace were no sooner scated than some of them engaged in pious conversation about sociables and the price of god.

At the Church of the Messiah-Unitarian-a singwas filled by a Boston elergyman, who informed the congregation that he had heard much of their singing, and desired ascertain for himself if they could do as well as the congregation on "the Bub." Thus challenged, the worshippers struck up "Far from Mortal Cares Estreating," with an energy and a justiness that must have been gratifying to the challenger, and we peray acceptable to him, i.e. The match was worthy of the metropolis

challenger, and we pray acceptable to him. Ec. The match was worthy of the metropolis

At the Lyric Hall Mr. Frothingham, the person who assisted Mr. Beecher in the chincal marriage of Richardson and the woman McFariand, gor into first principles and the high etymological initudes, and also somewhat out of soundings. He delivered a "sermon on religion, which word has three definitions—one to 'read over,' one to 'bind again,' and a third to 'loosen,' We are quite aware that Cicero is responsible for the first, and that Lactantius and others father the second derivation of the word. But that religion means a "releasing" is peculiar to his practice, seeing that in the ceremony aforesaid he considered the loosening of the marriage knot a very religious duty indeed.

Were it not that to inculcate any duty is not in their way, and did we not detect a slight plagfarism of a certain Spartan practice, we should for liveliness recommend to the conductors of the Studay lectures at St. George's Hall the following American mode of spending Sunday evening:—

The usual temperance meeting, under the auspices of the Kines County Temperance Association, was held at Houley's

The usual temperance meeting, under the auspices of the Kings County Temperance Association, was held at Hooley's Opera House ast evening. The place was crowded to excess, and the "end men" got of saveral very amusing caricatures of inchristes, to the delight of a decidedly "mixed" audience.

cess, and the "end mea" got of several very amusing caricatures of inebriates, to the delight of a decidedly "mixed" sudience.

If, as we have already hinted, the knowledge of the New York reporters is limited on religious matters, as in one case where we were informed that the sermon was on the text, "Charity never fadeth," and in another where a verse, new to the authorized version, is quoted, "Thou didst not lead thy Holy One to see corruption," the pennya-iners are quite at home in their pictorial and personal estimate of New York chursh going. The column which in the NEW YORK HERALD immediately follows the religious summary is filled with an account of the "receptions and balls last week." The one column reads exactly like the other, and evidently proceeds from the same pen. At the White House we are told that the President's wife "wore a robe of ruby velvet, with her portly shoulders subdued under a fichu of point d'Alençon," and that Mrs. Hamilton Fish "wore delicate mauve satin." At the churches the reporters are equally and in every sense at home. At Grace church the "costumes of velvet and plush jackets in brown and black were numerous." "Rich and heavy velvets and flashing diamonds" are noticed at one church, while at another we are favored with a personal introduction to "a young lady of nineteen, small but elegant in figure, with a complexion of the purest pluk, &c., &c., and attred in a silk dress, draped with gracetal floances en panier, a pink tie and a pretty beau-catcher." In New York the Quakeresses seem to "comprise the wealth, beauty and inshlon of the city, and it might make Fox and Mrs. Fry turn in their graves when told of the velvet and silks, satins and iris plumes of the doves. But they are run hard by the sable belies. In Zion colored church we find that "the congregation is decidedly well dressed, and that a subdued quetness prevails, which gave a very elegant tout ensemble; while deep purples and black velvets show to advantage a dark skin and pearly teeth, and that the consumes ar

What is the reason, can you guess, That men are poor and women thinner? So much go they for dinner dress. That nothing's left to dress the dinner. of the flock, and that the ladies do not consider the pulpit reproof rather in the light of a testimonal of their good taste and skill in fashion. The writer of the religious summary of New York says that there were only two aristocratic churches in which the subject of female dress was not touched on in the pulpit. We can only say in conclusion that we almost, when it is too late, begin to repent of giving this picture of Sunday in New York. What if the satire should prove an inducement and the beacon be taken for an attraction? We may yet live to see a new Pietus Londiniens is edited by the compiler of the satire should prove an induce of the compiler of the betaken for an attraction? We may yet live to see a new Pietas Londiniensis edited by the compiler of the Court Circular and the reporters of the Morning Post. And as at New York we are informed that "ex-Heatin Commissioner Crane, and Mr. Channeey, president of the Mechanica' Bank," said their prayers, or listeued to somebody else's prayers at Trinity. Brooklyn, while "Mrs. Commodore Vanderbut and her mother, Mrs. Crauford, with others of equal prominence," honored Almighty God and Dr. Deems with their company at "the Church of the Strangers"—we should have been glad of some information about the fashionable congregation who assembled at the parti-colored striped brick "church edidee" in New York commonly known as the Church of the Holy Zeora—we are not without serious apprehensions that the day is not distant when the dresses and devotions of the Sunday visitors to the Heigravian churches will be as fully reported in

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Changes in Departments and Commanders. WASHINGTON, April 16, 1870. The following order has just been issued by

General Sherman:-

General Sherman:

OENERAL ORDER—NO 41.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OPFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1870.

By direction of the President of the United States the following changes in departments and commands are hereby announced:

First—Major General J. M. Schofield is assigned to the command of the military division of the Pacific, his headquarters to be at San Francisco, Cal.

Second—The Department of Alaska will be discontinued after the list of July, 1870, and the Territory will be attached to the Department of the Columbia, to the command of which Brevet Major General E. R. S. Canby is assigned, his headquarters to be at Portland, Oregon.

Third—A new department is hereby created, to be styled "Department of Arizona," to embrace the Territory of that name and so much of California as lies south of a line from the northwest corner of Arizona to Point Conception, headquarters at Prescott or Fort Whipple, Arizona, and Colonel and Brevet Major General George Stoneman is assigned to command according to his brevet rank of major general.

Footh—Revet Major General John Pope is assigned to command the Department of the Missouri when vacated by General Schofield, and will establish the headquarters of the department at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Figh—The Department of the Lakes after the 1st of June will be enlarged, so as to embrace the northern frontier as far cast as Lake Champiain, with headquarters at Detroit, Mich.; and Brigndler and Brevet Major General F. St. George Cook is assigned to the command.

Sirth—Actur June 1 the Department of Virginia will be discontinued, and the territory and troops therein will be attached to and form part of the Department of the East, Brevet Major General I. McDowell commanding, headquarters at Definitional and the territory and troops therein will be attached to and form part of the Department of the South, Brevet Major General I. McDowell commanding, headquarters at New York city.

Seconth The Department of the Gumberland will be discontinued after J

Brevet Major General Terry commanding, headquarters at Atlanta, 56.

Eighti.—The officers of the general staff serving in the Departments that are hereby discontinued, after closing their records and accounts, will report by letter to the headquarters of the army for reassignment to duty.

By command of General SHERMAN.

E. D. TOWSEND, Adjutant General.

ARMY PERSONALS. Second Lieutenant John Pitman, Jr., is relieved from duty at the St. Louis Arsena; and ordered to duty at West Point, at his own request.

Lieutenant Wm. E. Spurgin, brevet major Twentyfourth infantry, will be dropped from the roll of his regiment and proceed home to await orders.
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Duffy, unassigned, is ordered to report in person without delay to the Commanding General of the Department of Dacotan . Captain E. G. Parrott is ordered to Washington for examination for promotion.

Military Court Martial. LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 16, 1870.

A court martial, convened to try Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Inspector General James Totten, U. S. A., met in this city yesterday. The court is composed as follows:-General S. C. Lovell, colonel Fourteenth infantry, President; General S. W. Craw-Fourteenth infantry, President; General S. W. Crawford, colonel Second infantry; General G. Pennebacker, colonel Sixteenth infantry; General H. W. Wessels, lieutenant colonel C. S. A.; General R. S. Granger, Sixteenth infantry; General R. Assenser Sixteenth infantry; General R. Assenser T. J. Haines, General Patten; Captain C. A. Whitter, of the Nineteenth infantry, Judge Advocate, One of the charges against General Totten is said to be absence without leave. After remaining in session here two or three days the court will proceed to Charleston, S. C., for the purpose of procuring testimony, and will then return to this city to conclude their proceedings.

FIRES IN NEWARK AND ELIZABETH.

Yesterday afternoon in Newark, N. J., a fire broke out in a saloon, kept by a Frenchman named Fred Gasset, in Piume street, in the Sixth ward. The flames spread rapidly, the house being of wood, and fames spread rapidly, the house being of wood, and soon communicated to the adjoining house, occupied as a dwelling. Three families were burned out. These are Mr. Gasset's, Mr. Freydig's and Mr. Roedecker's. Five little children had a narrow escape. The buildings were almost entirely destroyed. The loss is about \$4,000, partly insured.

In Enzabeth, at the "Port," also yesterday afternoon two dwellings on Marshall street, between First and Crescent streets, caught fire and were an entire loss, though the firemen were prompt at their post. Several families were thereby thrown without shelter. The loss here, likewise, will be about \$4,000 or \$5.000.

EUROPE.

Pope Pius the Ninth Explains the Situation of the Church and Defines Its Enemies.

The North German mail steamship Union, Captain Dreyer, from Bremen the 2d and Southampton the 5th of April arrived at this port yesterday morning, pringing our special European correspondence and a newspaper mail report in detail of our cable news telegrams, dated to the day of sailing from England. The Union landed 658 passengers and a valuable cargo.

Prince Arthur will return to England in August. Lord Alisa's Ribon of the Thistic will be given to Lord Minto.

Verdi arrived in Paris and was present at the performance of "Une Folie a Rome" at the Athenée. Sir Rutherford Alcock, British Ambassador in China, accompanied by Lady Alcock, arrived in Paris from Brindisi.

The death is aunounced of the Marquis d'Aux de Lescout, formerly Peer of France, officer in the Body Guard of Louis XVIII. and Charles X. and Gentieman of the Chamber to both kings.

Frince Pierne Bonaparte, says the Echo du Luxembourg, is about to come and reside very shortly in his chiteau of Epions. Orders have been given to prepare the apartments. The statement made so positively by the Presse of

Prince Pierre Bonaparte's departure from Paris turns out to be erroneous, as he was at Auteuil on Thursday evening. On the subject the Pays, of

A journal has announced that Prince Pierre has left Paris, and it even went so far as to indicate not only the place of his destination, but the hour of his departure and the persons who accompanied him. The Prince is not gone, will not leave, and cannot do so in presence of such attempts at intimidation. Forty-nine members of the Austrian Chamber resigned their seats. They represent Galicia, Duko-

vina, Carinthia and Istra. Bohemia and Dalmatia being no longer represented in the Assembly, only about 130 members are left out of a total of 203. Should any of those remaining be unable from illness or other causes to attend, it will be impossible to transpers to form a House.

The first number of the new journal, the Concords founded by the Abbe Theodore Loyson, brother of Father Hyacinthe, appeared in Paris. The programme announces a liberal tone in politics and a religious creed opposed to the dogma of Papal infal-

A telegram from Constantinople of the 3d of April

The Porte will not agree that the International Tribunais in Egypt shall be composed with a ma-jority of European judges, as was proposed in the report of the commission which sat in October last. From India, under date of Bombay, March 12, we learn that the Jam of Nowanuggur intends to place at the disposal of government half a lac of rupees to commemorate the visit of the Duke of Edinburg by erecting some works of public utility. The Thackere of Bhownuggur has given a lac of rupees for a sunitar purpose and the Citef of Palitans 25,000 rupees.

ROME.

The Pope on the Position of the Church. [Rome (March 26) correspondence of the London Times.] The home sickness of the American bishops ex-

cites as much alarm on the one side as the other. It won't do, however, for the New World to leave the old in the lurch; and there are quite as many on this side of the Atlantic who are resigned to vote on this side of the Atlantic who are resigned to vote as they are bid, but who are only waiting for Providence to relieve them from voting at all. At the opening of the Council England was recooning up rather proudly the proportion of the Fathers speaking her tongue or understanding it, and looking forward to the days when a Council, to be really ecumenteal, would be prevailingly Anglo-Saxon. The poor lady has been counting her chickens, not exactly before they are hatched, but certainly before they chucked, and never was there so slient and sluggish a brood. All the Italian papers, whatever their politics or faith, are enjoying the sight of a whole race—and that one which thinks not meanly of itself and is apt to look down on others—absolutely dumfounded. On matters of faith—that is, on the questions really at issue and really moving the souls of men—one English otshop has opened his mouth, one Irishman, one American, and there ends this ridiculous exhibition of our national superiority.

periority.

Meanwhile the Pope is not silent, nor does he de-Meanwhile the rope is not alored doors; that was never his opinions within closed doors; that was never his way. He is making speeches, long or short, few or many, every day, and they are always apropos to the Council. On Friday he distributed apropos to the Councit. On Friday he distributed to a large body of missionary bishops and priests a quantity of sacred vestments, sent here by a Beigian

It is a great consolation to me to find myself in the midst of you, so as to fulfil the desires of these pious ladies of Belgium, who, animated by a lively desire to be able to say, Denine ditex decorem domes two, have propared and sent to Rome, in buses adapted to them, a certain quantity of sacred

Relations of the Church to the Lay Governments-The Oath of Constitutional Allegiance.

Vaterland of Vienna of April 2 received from The Vatioland of Vienna of April 2 received from "an unquestionably good source" two Papai documents with respect to the cath of by aity to the constitution of the Austrian empire. Both are replies to the inquiry of the Master of an order (the Jesuits) many members of which are engaged in teaching in Austria. The first of these documents, after treating of the introduction of the new constitutional law and referring to several passages in it, concludes as follows:—

law and referring to several passages in it, concludes as follows:—

As all professors at universities, teachers, and indeed every one who occupies a public office to Austria, are required to swear, or promise obselvance to the constitution for the empire under the following formula—"I promise, in the place of swearing, that I will hold the constitution inviolable"—the question is: is it permissible to swear this oath, or make this you, with a good conscience? The floly Penitectury, after a full consideration of the above, replies:—Succe a control of assations described is not permitted.

Given at Kome, in the Holy Penitentiary, on the 10th August, 1869.

ANTON MARIA CARDINAL PANEBIANCO, M. P. HIPPOLYTUS CANON PALOMEI, S. P., Substitute DECISION OF THE POPE.

The second letter, which gives the decision of the

The second letter, which gives the decision of the Pope, says:—

ROME, 1st September, 1969.

MOST VENERABLE FATHER—Your Paternity lately stated to his Eminence the Cardinal Fentientary, who informed me of the fact, that you have received the reply of the Holy Pritentiary of the 18th August, which declares that a vow or oath to hold the constitution of the Austrian empire of the 21st December, 1867, inviolable, in the manner described, cannot be permitted. You ask further whether it is also impermisable to make such an oath or promise with the reservation, "as far as the laws of God and the Church permit." As I had the honor of presenting this petition to the Holy Father in an audience kindly granted me yesierday, I hasten to inform your Federnity that his Holiness was graciously pleased to declare such a vow or oath may be made, when in the same context the reservation, you mention is added. Still, the Holy Father is of opinion that whoever makes such a vow or oath in this form ought to avoid of fences as far as possible, to let it be publicly known he is sufficiently authorized by the Holy Chair to make this oath or vow with the above reservation.

MAKINUS, Archylsbop of Orviste,